

The China Mail

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Price, \$1 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALGER, 11 & 12, Old Bond Street, E. C.; GIBSON & CO., 39, Cornhill; GORDON & GORGE, Lodge Circus, E.C.; MATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street; W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERICAN PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS GENERALLY.—BEAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

QUEBEC.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Apothecaries' Co., Quebec.

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BILLS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,90,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO.\$7,50,000
PROFITORS.....\$6

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL LIVINGSTON;
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.;
G. D. BOTTOMLEY, S. C. MICHAELSEN,
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Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.;
Manager—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.;
LONDON BANKER—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 363

NOTICE.
RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will
be conducted by the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, either
premises in Hongkong. Business hours
on week-day, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10
to 1.

2.—Some less than \$1, or more than \$250
at one time will not be received. No
depositor may deposit more than \$2,000
in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having
\$100 or more at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per
annum will also be paid to depositors on
their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-
sented with each payment or with-
drawal. Depositors must not make
any entries themselves in their Pass-
Books but should send them to be
written up at least twice a year, about
the beginning of January and begin-
ning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of
the Bank, if marked On Hongkong
Savings' Bank Business is forwarded to
the various British Post Offices in
Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,
but the principal attendance of the
depositor or his duly appointed agent,
and the production of his Pass-Book
are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

Intimations.

TENDERS will be Received at MAY
30th by the Undersigned, for the
PURCHASE of the STOCK-IN-TRADE
of F. C. BROWN & CO., Drapers, and
General Storekeepers—AMOY.

THOMAS CHARLOTTE NICHOLS,
Administrator.

Amoy, May 4, 1888. 758

Intimations.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN
FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.
This Article, which has been reprinted
from the China Review, contains one of
the best Sketches of Formosa Life yet
published.

A few roughly executed Woodcuts are
included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—at Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., and Messrs. KELLY &
WALSHE, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.
MOILLE, Amoy.

Hongkong, March 3, 1888. 363

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly APPRENTICE AND LAT-
TERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. LOFTERS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
TAKEN THIS OFFICE formerly oc-
cupied by Dr. ROBERTS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

One Address.

12, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 66

NOTICE.

PUNJUM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMAN-
TAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Under-
mentioned FULLY PAID-UP SHARE
CERTIFICATES were DESTROYED BY FIRE
at Foochow, on the 6th January, 1888—

Script 75/73, 40 Shares, Hon. C. P. CHATER,
2757/2760.

1213, 50 " JERONYMO MIGUEL
DOS REMEDIOS,
25776/25800 = 25
26281/26295 = 15
28191/28195 = 5
35129/35133 = 5

1205, 30 " RUTTENBERG'S
JEE VAN XIANA,
28971/28900.

DEMETH D'ARAUJO
e SILVA, 25520/25540.

1452, 60 " FRANCIS HENRY
CAVE, THOMAS
MANN, 25651/26575 = 25
19251/19275 = 25

1626, 10 " ALEXANDER WILLIAM
VAN GIBB,
32265/32274.

195 Shares.

And should the same not be produced
before the 22nd June, 1888, DUPLICATE
CERTIFICATES will be ISSUED in NAME
of the above Parties, and no transaction
taking place under the aforesaid ORIGINAL
CERTIFICATES will be Recognized by this
Company.

A. O. D. GOURLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 389

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1458

MOORE'S GOGO SHAMPOO
WASH.

This WASH has PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE
BEST PREPARATION EVER PRE-
PARED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BASES of this compound is made of
Gogo Root. The natives of the
Philippines Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; you never see them bald,
and it is quite common to see the females
with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By using
this SHAMPOO WASH as directed, you
will never be bald. The Proprietor offers
the Wash to the public, being entirely
confident that by its restorative properties
it will surely arrest dissolving hair, completely
eradicate scurf, dandruff, and cure all dis-
eases of the scalp; it does not contain any
poisonous drugs, but, by its cooling proper-
ties relieves the itching and fever of the scalp.
Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to
put this Wash up in bottles without allowing
it to ferment, and he will guarantee it
to keep any length of time in any climate.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., Ltd.,
Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, May 17, 1888. 810

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 210.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

There is a VACANCY in the SANITARY
DEPARTMENT for an INSPECTOR of
NUISANCES. The Enrolments of the
Office are:

Salary, \$90 a month, rising by annual
increments of \$45 to \$90 a month.

House Rent, \$15 a month.

Chair allowance, \$12 a month in summer
Uniform.

For further Particulars apply at the
SANITARY BOARD ROOM, Government Offices.

Applications with Copies of Certificates
to be sent to the COLONIAL SECRETARY
before Noon on THURSDAY, the 31st

Instant.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. 820

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NY-CHONG DAIRY

FARM, having Received by the

Steiner Chandra, a supply of MILK Cows

from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared

to Supply the General Public with PURE

COW'S MILK (guaranteed), at 2 Cents

per Ordinary Pint, (guaranteed), deliverable
to order, ANYWHERE within the Colony, be-
tween 8 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NY-CHONG

DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V.

DANIELSON, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be

privately attended to.

Hongkong, April 23, 1888. 820

NOTICE.

J. MARINBURK,

COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has made GREAT

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING

IN LATEST DESIGNS.

All the Work is made under My Supervision and I use the best Coverings, Plushes

and Materials. Guarantee all the Work of best Workmanship.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 822

NOTICE.

L. DISSE, Dr., Med.

11, Queen's Road Central.

CONSULTATIONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH

and GERMAN, from 8.30 to 10 A.M.

and from 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, May 9, 1888. 764

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentleman, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

Hongkong, April 23, 1888. 822

NOTICE.

ADAMSON, BAILLIE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1888. 822

NOTICE.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agent, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessel, during
her stay in Hongkong Harbour—

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE
No. 525.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMAN'S HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st June, at 8.30 p.m., precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 869

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Niobe*, Captain E. G. PFAFF, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-DAY, the 25th Instant.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st June, at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 853

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glory*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-DAY, the 25th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 855

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamer *Phu Chia Chon Kao*, Captain A. BENSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 858

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Formosa*. Captain HALL, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 856

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Haiphong*.

Captain HARRIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 857

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Diamond*.

Capt. MCASLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 859

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25, 1888.—

Feechow, Chinese cable-steamer, Piper, from Pakhoi.

May 26.—

Haiphong, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, Foochow May 22; Amoy 23, and Swatow 25, General.—DUTCH STEAMSHIP CO.

Phu Quoc, French steamer, 234, Epsom, Amoy May 24, General.—CHINESE.

Glenorchy, British steamer, 1,821, F. Gody, London and Singapore May 20, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Niobe, German steamer, 1,674, E. G. Plaff, Hamburg and Singapore May 20, General.—SIEGMES & CO.

Kuang Kep, Chinese cruiser, from Canton.

Formosa, British steamer, 687, P. Hall, Tamsui May 22, and Amoy 25, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—

Ri Liua, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.

Denon, for Saigon and Singapore.

Tigris, for Whampoa.

Decan, for Singapore and Bombay.

Victoria, for Nagasaki.

Caribrooke, for Saigon.

Hongkong, May 26, 1888. 858

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel.	Captain.	Agents.	date of Leaving.
Amoy and Tamsui	Formosa (s).	Hall	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 23, at 3 p.m.
Bremen, and Ports of Call	Necker (s).	H. Superior	Norddeutscher Lloyd	June 6, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal	Cyclops (s).	Verona (s).	Butterfield & Swire	May 31.
London, and Ports of Call	Diamant (s).	M. de Horne	P. & O. S. N. C.	June 2, at noon.
Manila, via Amoy	Diamant (s).	McCauley	Russell & Co.	May 23, at 4 p.m.
Marseilles, and Ports of Call	Djannah (s).	W. Wilding	Messageries Maritimes	June 7, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar (s).		Butterfield & Swire	May 23, at daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Agamemnon (s).		P. & O. S. N. C.	May 31.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	Gaelic (s).		P. & O. S. N. C.	May 30, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	City of New York (s).		Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 9, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Ningpo (s).	E. Schulz	Siemens & Co.	May 28, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Hector (s).	Batt.	Butterfield & Swire	May 31.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Bellarossa (s).	Guthrie	P. & O. S. N. C.	May 30.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Wingang (s).	J. de St. Croix	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	About May 29.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong (s).	Harris	Yuen Fat Hong.	May 26, at noon.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Phu Chia Chon Kao (s).	Hanson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 26, at noon.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Yikang (s).	Haworth	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 26, at 3 p.m.
Vancouver(B.C.), via Yokohama	Port Adelais (s).	West		June 1, at 3 p.m.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

MAY 26, 1888.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.	Balance forward.	Last Dividend.	Marin. (Inflations, etc.)
BANKS.							
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000 \$	125	all	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 20,003.61 at working a/c to Dec. 31/87	\$169 % prem.	
INSURANCES.							
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	200	£ 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 406,132.00	Tls. 23.65 fm.	
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000 £	25	all	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 3,059,767.7 for 1888	Tls. 07	
Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$	250	25	Tls. 675,000	Tls. 314,012.96	Tls. 1838	
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000 \$	235	25	Tls. 60,000	Tls. 245,240.04	Tls. 1838	
Ganton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$	250	50	Tls. 230,000	Tls. 429,367.96	Tls. 1837	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500 £	1,000	21	Tls. 28,711.50	Tls. 125,771.29	Tls. 1888	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000 £	260	8	Tls. 1,631,488	Tls. 252,213.30	Tls. 1888	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	100	24	Tls. 650,000	Tls. 204,003.90	Tls. 1888	
Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd.	10,000 \$	100	20	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 17,000	Tls. 1888	
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$	100	20	Tls. 70,432.52	Tls. 1879	Tls. 1888	
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000 \$	100	20	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 75,832.52	Tls. 1888	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.							
H.K. C. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	40,000 \$	15	all	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,000,32	10 % for 1887	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000 \$	50	all	Tls. 127,320	Tls. 1,627,341	10 % for 1887	
Iudo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,387 £	102	10	Tls. 1,627,341	Tls. 4,387.59	5 % for 1887	
China and Manila S. Co., Ltd.	3,500 \$	50	all	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 18,536	7 %	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hk. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500 \$	15	all	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 18,781.53		
Hk. & China Gas Co., Limited	5,100 £	10	all	Tls. 1,977.3	Tls. 1,627,341	10 % for 1887	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	3,000 \$	100	all	\$ 1,000	\$ 678.04		
China Sugar Company, Limited	15,000 \$	100	all	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000		
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000 \$	25	all	Tls. 37,500	Tls. 492.60	10 % for 1887	
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000 \$	50	all	Tls. 6,400	Tls. 514.5	1 % for 1887	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	50	all	Tls. 129,303.18	Tls. 606	nominal	
Perak Tin Mining & Smg Co., Ltd.	5,000 £	50	all	Tls. 129,303.18	Tls. 18	nominal	
Punjum & Sungai Durban	40,000 \$	10	all	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 124	buyers	
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	17,000 \$	100	all	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 57	2 % prem.	
H.K. Rope Manufactory Co., Ltd.	3,000 \$	50	all	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 603	buyers	

This outlook in Europe is anything but reassuring just now. Russia and Austria are steadily moving their troops to the frontier. France is dallying with a military General, and the relations between her and Germany have again become strained. We infer from Ruter's telegram that the reprisals spoken of by the North German Gazette are likely to be taken on account of the stopping of a German traveller without cause on the French frontier have taken the shape of the order issued that all Frenchmen entering Alsace must provide themselves with passports issued by the German Ambassador. Koenigshain is getting very uneasy and it is rather an ominous sign that the Cabinet has resolved to sit in committee to devise measures for Home defence.

The following paragraph may perhaps give some explanation of the anxiety about Home defence which recent telegrams report:—I have reason to know (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the growth of the Boulanger movement in France causes considerable uneasiness at the English Foreign Office. We have no concern with the internal politics of France; and as far as General Boulanger's domestic policy is in question it is a matter of comparative indifference to us. The general, however, has a foreign as well as domestic policy, and there is some ground to fear that it is directed either against England or against Germany. There is unquestionably a good deal of the chicanery about General Boulanger, and it is doubtful if by any domestic policy whatever he can gratify all the different interests which are supporting him. In these circumstances, it is not impossible that he may seek to direct attention from home affairs by engaging in foreign adventures; and it is said that, in the first instance, he would rather have a quarrel with England than with Germany. The Egyptian question supplies a ready weapon. A demand for the immediate or early evacuation of that country would put this country in the position of having to yield to a humiliating demand or engage in a struggle with France. It is not surprising, therefore, that Lord Salisbury regards the prospect of General Boulanger retaining supreme power with great misgiving.

The Foochow Echo of the 10th inst. says:—As much as 10,000 chests new season tea have arrived from different districts, and masters will probably be shown on Monday.

The Foochow Echo says:—We regret to report the sudden death of H. E. the Tartar General Shang, which occurred on the 16th instant at 2 a.m., and the flags of the Consulate will be placed half mast from to-day till Monday. He arrived here early in January last and during this short period H. E. was much liked by the foreigners who have met him. H. E. the Vicere will, we understand, take temporary charge of the General's seals of office.

The Pewang Gazette says:—We hear that Mr. J. Errington de la Croix, who is well known in Penang, has just returned from Salangor, where he has obtained from Government, for a French Syndicate, three concessions of tin mining land of 150 acres each. Mr. de la Croix speaks very gratefully of the kindness and assistance he received from the Resident, Mr. Swettenham, and other Government officials. Mr. de la Croix is now in Penang on a short visit, but we believe intends leaving shortly for Europe to raise money to work his Salangor concessions, and expects to be back again in the S. rats before the end of the year.

News by private letter from a leading Paris publisher gives information that Zola is believed to be on the verge of insanity, if not already over it. This need not surprise us. Zola's course has not been that of a mentally sound man from the beginning. Baudelaire, who also raged in狂怒, had more than a tinge of madness in his nature. The fumes of fidelity forever unrevealed by fresher breathing, must have a disorganizing effect upon the brain. No one could grovel deeper in uncleanliness than Theophile Gautier. He once wrote a sonnet for private circulation to prove that unutterable obscenity could be expressed without the use of an indecent word. But Gautier lived among clean things, at least a part of the time, and he died sane, as probably Zola will not.

The Penang correspondent of the Straits Times writes:—As, doubtless, most of your readers are aware, the Tin Syndicate has collapsed, and the price of tin has fallen with a terrible rapidity. It is greatly to be feared that, as a consequence of this, there will be a large increase in the amount of crime (which at present is abnormally small) in this tin-producing state. When the price of tin was forced up, the Chinese townsfolk immediately began to work mines which could never have paid at the rates that prevailed prior to the formation of the syndicate; and now that the price has fallen so very much, it is evident that these mines will not pay, and, as a natural consequence, will have to stop working and a large number of coolies will be thrown out of employment, with the almost certain effect that crime will increase unless other work can be provided for them. It is to be hoped, however, that such will not be the case, and that my prognostication will prove to be false. I may add that, to make matters worse, large numbers of Sin-khoes are daily arriving from Penang, some days as many as 60 making their appearance. The majority of them, however, make their way to Kinta, where they receive better wages than can be obtained in Larut.

PRINCESS DAY.—The *L. & C. Express* of 20th April says:—Princess Day was inaugurated early on the morning of the 19th inst., when a number of hand-made primrose wreaths were deposited at the base of the statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Parliament-square. The first to arrive, in spite of the chill winds and blinding rain-storms and gusts of wintry weather, was a whirling bank of well-arranged primroses, surmounted by a spray of ivy, on which were inscribed, in white, everlasting marguerites, the words, "Peace with Honour." In front of the floral tribute was a printed memorial card telling the story by that this was the gift of Mr. B. R. Bellairs, of Hongkong, and his sentiments found expression in the following added words:

"Duty and honour were the watchwords twin,
Which ruled his life and death, and he gave
His life to defend the people's cause,
To serve his Country, his home, and his God."

A magnificent wreath, standing about 12 ft. high, encircling the whole pedestal of the statue, and bearing the words, "In memory," and an Imperial Crown, was contributed by the Ruling Council of the Princess League. So vast were its proportions that room was found in its circumference for several smaller wreaths. Several meetings were held in different parts of the United Kingdom during the day.

ACCORDING to a late telegram in Australian papers: The assertions of the Christian missionaries to the polition of the Governor of the cities of China sometimes employed in the Police Force. Brazil of 4,000 natives for the sake of their land has been brought under the notice of the authorities, who have given an official denial to the statement.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That murmuring as to the election of Mr. Layton turned out to be correct, and I hope to have the pleasure of recording good service done by him for the Colony later on.

That, as Mr. Ryrie said, the unsuccessful candidate had a fair show, and the Franciscan supporters came dangerously near to the Layton figures—10 to 20.

That, eighteens all, and the Chairman's casting vote, would have given the seat to the learned Q. O., so that the fight was a pretty close one.

That there was a good deal of whispering about votes promised to one being subsequently snatched off by the other side, the unspoken influences being strongly at work.

That, under the serene surface, there must have been more excitement than became apparent; and that the Chairman, when he challenged one eager voter whose face was comparatively strange to the meetings of the Chamber, he touched upon a point which may require further elucidation.

That the remarks of the President, in proposing Mr. Francis, contained a moral, if they did not adorn a tale, which it is to be hoped our Legislature will take to heart in the future.

That, in face of the peculiar construction of Society here and of the many wheels within wheels of commerce and so-called politics, it is uncertain whether the smallness of the majority can be attributed, as I see you have done, to a desire to see a more vigorous and aggressive opposition to official fads.

That I should hail with pleasure any sign of an awakening of the dry bones of Hongkong indifference to public affairs, and very much wish to assist.

That Mr. Candler is to be congratulated upon having broken up the hundred-rupee rules of shareholders' meetings, and let in some daylight into the prospects of the Punjum Company.

That although all is not gold that glitters, there is no reason why the glister, so far as it goes, should not be made to go round to shareholders and directors alike.

That I quite agree with the Board that such information need not be given to the general public, but certainly each shareholder should be pleased on the same footing.

That, although this applies with particular force to mining ventures, the same rule (if modified form) might well be applied to non-companies in this Colony.

That the charmed circle system is getting momentum, and that the soundness and honesty of share transactions must increase as the practice of informing shareholders becomes more generally adopted.

That the jaded track so often occupied by doubtful means could not be frequently taken as it is now, and is reasonably taken as it is now, and is reasonably

amount of information to be given.

That it would have been interesting to have seen the division list of the Punjum Directors, when the Report was decided to be emasculated of everything of interest it once contained.

That a meeting in May, to consider accounts made up to 1st September in the previous year, is a novelty.

That the Chairman showed more good temper and moderation than some of the other Directors did in their remarks.

That this ventilation of the Punjum shaft will do much round.

That I hear the Peak Tramway has at last been sanctioned by the Government, and this much-abused, much-hated, and thoroughly useful work will open in a day or two for public traffic.

That, as it is, the honour of a C.M.G. has fallen to the lot of Captain Thornton, and I hope he may long survive this infliction.

That you remarks about our Magisterial O. M. G. and the Police Bench generally are not reassuring, and lead one to hope that this really honest fellow whom you take to task so severely may be promoted—say to Singapore or to North Borneo.

That the Clerk of the Weather here has no respect for Her Majesty's birthday, or is very poorly informed on the subject of "Queen's weather."

That the pitiless rain knocked everything on the head, except the Punjum meeting and the Ball at Government House.

That the Pands would have been an interesting sight, especially to the Celestials, and the Volunteers were deprived of an opportunity of showing how well they have been holding together this year.

That the Ball was one of the best which has been seen at Government House for years past; for the season the weather was cool and pleasant, the rooms were not too crowded, supper excellent and whisky superb.

That His Excellency and his Lady evidently know what hospitality means; their guests were well looked after, their Private Secretary was indefatigable, and certainly I have never seen a better managed Ball at Government House, though I have seen a gaudy number.

That His Excellency, as usual, looked the Burns Studio, and I must confess to a partiality for the Court dress: there's a fine air of historical antiquity about it.

It was highly diverting to see sundry of the native guests mistaking the warlike figure of Captain Dene for that of the Governor; these good people were evidently never in the clutches of the law, and had never been bound over to keep the peace.

That much pleasure was felt among the guests on hearing that the general Colonels of the towering presence had been gazetted, and the War Office was voted considerable sums.

That the Q. O. came up smiling after his defeat, with a "Wink" treat on the tail of my sort of sir, evidently as full of fight as ever, though not in uniform.

That the rumour has it that he will be on the war-path again shortly, for another seat; and I have heard some curious bets offered on his chances.

That as yet the seat is not vacant, and therefore no one can sit in it, although the names of two or three other candidates are also mentioned for the honour when it comes.

That Hongkong can well afford to make at the expense of the New York Herald, as the island will not sink and the sky will probably not fall, even if the sun-god to California be restricted.

That perchance the recent attempt to bribe a Police Officer will open the eyes of the Governor of the cities of China sometimes employed in the Police Force.

That many of the Cantonese are utterly unable to be trusted with the powers of a Police Officer; they are locked down upon by their own countrymen, and are unable to see, hear, smell, or speak through a dollar note.

That perchance the branch of the Force has certainly been improved of late years, but there is still much room for judicious weeding. That the informer system is open to grave objection, and if it could only be replaced by a better means of detection, the demoralization might be reduced to a minimum.

We note with every satisfaction that the forgoing is peculiarly the handwriting of selection.

JUBILEE SKETCH OF THE SOCIETY'S HISTORY
Few philanthropic institutions at home or abroad can produce a record at all to compare with that of the Medical Missionary Society in China. We doubt

it can be produced in Tung-tun but for his dispensary, which

was also the declaration Dr. Harper and others in the early days of Canton, while

Dr. Parker it was said, "How open

China . . . the Gospel at the price of his life."

As a summary of this introductory thought, we give the one-line paragraph of the original paper of suggestions drawn up after mature deliberation by Dr. Colledge, Parker and E. A. Bridgeman, and published in October 1836, and to come to the first step in the formation of the Society. "Viewing with peculiar interest," it declares, "the good effects that even likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end to introduce the gospel aspirations by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved to attempt the formation of a society to be called the Medical Missionary Society in China."

Meantime a sketch of the Society's history during the last fifty years has been drawn up by Dr. Thompson.

BROWNIE.

NEW WAR VESSELS FOR THE CHINA STATION.

1. M. S. *Porpoise*, which arrived here yesterday, accompanied by two torpedo-boats, takes the place of the ill-fated *Wasp* on the China Station. The newly arrived vessel is, however, much larger than the *Wasp*, being one of the latest class of steel torpedovessels built at Clydbank in 1886, and the first of her kind that has been commissioned for the East. Her displacement is 1,730 tons, with engines of 3,500 h.p. and her twin screws are capable of driving her seventeen knots an hour. She is 220 ft. from stem to stern, and about 40 ft. beam, and is armoured with steel plates 2 inches in thickness. She is, for a small vessel, exceedingly well armed, carrying two 5-inch barrel 450 bore Nordenfisks, and on her main deck six 3-in. quick-firing Hotchkiss guns. She also carries six 6-in. steel broadside-loading Armstrongs, mounted on the "Vavasseur" central pivot mountings. There are two torpedo tubes and one in her bows, and she carries fifteen torpedoes. She is provided with a search light of 25,000 c.p. and is entirely lit up by electric light. The *Porpoise* carries Commander Richard W. White, Lieutenants Hughes, Bruce and King, Chief Engineers Wingfield, Staff Surgeon Sunders, Paymaster Richardson, and 152 men.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Harper.

The Chairman said the meeting was assembled to celebrate the Jubilee of the Medical Missionary Society, the best institution we have among us. He had no doubt that fifty years hence others would celebrate its centennial. This Society was founded on principles and worked along lines which must insure for it enduring prosperity and increasing success.

Dr. Thompson then proceeded to read his historical paper, of which the following is a resume:—

JUBILEE SKETCH OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, REVEALING THE ORIGIN OF FOREIGN MEDICAL MISSIONS.
In the original statement of the objects and prospects of the Society, drawn up by request in 1838 by Drs. Colledge, Parker and B. Edgman, they say: "A peculiarity of the Medical Missionary Society in China is that it addresses itself to the consideration of all." Years ago, Sir Broke Robertson, when holding the same office at Canton as our worthy Chairman, used to champion our cause and frequently presided over our meetings. On such an occasion in 1838, after remarking his appreciation of the great influence of these benevolent labours in the advancement of civilization and Christianity, he said, "he would repeat what he had said on former occasions, that he believed missionaries, especially medical missionaries, to be the great aim of civilisation, and although this fact may not be acknowledged now, it will in future time be fully recognized."

Said Rev. T. W. Pease at the Canton Hospital's Semi-centennial, three years since: "But in addition to the direct work of healing, an indirect work of incalculable good is accomplished by institutions of this kind in China. It may be claimed that the Chinese Medical Mission is characterized by removing mutual misunderstandings between foreigners and Chinese into better relations by removing mutual misunderstanding. On the same occasion, the late lamented Mr. Nye remarked when speaking of our Society:—"In reviewing the progress of our work thus heralded, or casting the horoscope of the future, we may well pause momentarily, to regard the inception of a scheme of benevolence so deeply affecting the relations of the two great confronting races of the world at that time; those of the Christian West and those of the Pagan East—their relative attitudes and their respectively, equal ignorance of each other.

The triumph, then, of the generous policy of conciliation is assured,—nay, it is achieved already; and henceforth there remains only the duty of perseverance in enlarging the sphere of its practical application.

And among other expressions of the value of our Society to commercial interests, we find the same, uttered when Dr. Parker was on his triumphal tour through England, France, and America in 1841. A resolution of a meeting in Boston read:—"That the benefits to be obtained by a captivation of the labors of Dr. Parker, with his publications, are of great value to the Chinese. It is claimed that the Chinese have afforded to originate this Society, and that the members trust to the philanthropy and zeal of these gentlemen to carry the name of 'The Medical Missionary Society in China.' That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice profitably among the Chinese, by affording them the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants; but that the support or remunerations of such medical gentlemen be not, at present, within its contemplation. Here we have a clear idea of what the Chinese Society is organized at Canton, under the name of 'The Medical Missionary Society in China.'

That the Chinese have been greatly impressed by the services rendered by the Society, and that the Chinese nation, as well as to the Chinese, that his plans must undoubtedly obtain the support of our citizens, if they can be brought distinctly before them.

While in the Liverpool Meeting, he said: "In regard to commerce, too, the chief superintendent of British trade well remarked of the Society that the surgeon's knife was better calculated to conciliate the Chinese than any weapons of war." Dr. Parker, when called to treat Imperial Commissioner Keying in 1843, remarks:—"Nothing has occurred to render more striking the contrast in the treatment of the Chinese, since the opening of the hospital in 1835, than this interview. Then, it was feared to have its existence known, and it was given up if the officers raised objections. A linguist's clerk for three or four years was also often in attendance as a spy. Now, on the public occasion, the Governor General, M. D., for the responsibility and trouble taken by him in purchasing, and putting up a convenient and suitable building for a medical institution at Macao, that said building was accepted by this Society, on the liberal terms of Dr. Colledge's offer; and that the Trustees be authorized to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the property."

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATE OF QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

May 26, 1888.

SIR.—Would you be kind enough to give me a copy of the letter addressed to me by the Chinese engineer, Mr. Gillies, on the 21st of May? I have not yet had time to read it, but I have no doubt that it contains some important documents at the initial stage.

Are the directors to be allowed to issue only such reports as they please, or are the shareholders entitled to know all the reports made by the manager, so that they may have a clear idea of the value of their stock as the directors?

Mr. Candler's protest was certainly well founded, and I hope that the Company may now return to the old system of giving reports to the shareholders.

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THE MAD DOCTOR.

A SCARFIE TO LOVE.
I am a physician. I have made a life-long study of the human brain, and, may-be, be pardoned if I say that my opinions upon diseases of the mind now carry considerable weight among members of the profession.

It is only a week or two since I was called to a large asylum for the insane in Northern Ohio to examine a case which baffled the skill of the local doctors. After disposing of that matter I took an unprofitable stroll through the institution in company with my old friend, the Superintendent.

The asylum over which I now made a tour of inspection was a most beautiful building, resembling in its appointments the houses of the wealthy and opulent. We wandered through room after room and along successive halls and corridors where men and women in every stage of insanity passed the time in various harmless amusements, or were restlessly confined in the care of warders and nurses. Of all the misfortunes to which humanity is heir, this loss of reason is, to my mind, the saddest by far; and, though I might be expected to have grown hardened by long years of insanity with all phases of weak intellect, I never cease to feel devoutly thankful for that greatest of all benefits conferred upon man by a benevolent Creator—a sound brain.

We had passed through the greater part of the enormous institution and were approaching that portion of the building set apart for the residence of the superintending physician—my friend, Dr. Haberthon. Taking from his pocket a key, Dr. Haberthon unlocked it in the keyhole of a door. Before entering it, he looked at me in a strange manner, and said: "If you were not so old man, and as familiar with strange cases as I am myself, I should warn you to keep your countenance and betray no surprise on entering here. And I speak, anyway, to the safe side."

So saying, he turned the key in the lock and entered the door. We quietly entered a very neat, but plainly furnished, room, and I confess that, although I have witnessed queer, weird, wild and oft-times, blood-curdling sights, I never felt so startled in all my life as I did at that moment. The room was not by any means dark, for it was well lighted by a large window running all along one side, but placed above the reach of a man, even though he should stand upon a chair; yet at the farther end of the room I noticed a student's lamp burning over a plain pine wood table upon which rested a human skull and some writing paper. Seated at this table, pencil in hand, was a man about the same age as myself and Dr. Haberthon (40 years), gazing intently upon the skull. What startled me so severely was the fact that when I had last seen that man—more than fifteen years since—I had seen him in exactly such a position, with precisely similar surroundings. And yet, what a difference! Then he had just graduated at the head of his class from our college, and was looked up to as one of the most promising young physicians in the country; now, he was a helpless maniac!

"Ramsay? I involuntarily queried, only partially believing my own eyesight. Haberthon nodded. "You need speak to him; he won't reply. It is just 6 o'clock. He will sit at that table gazing at the old skull until daybreak and then he will throw himself upon his bed and sleep until noon. That's the way he used to do, you know, and I humor him all I can. Poor old Ramsay! I owe him a good deal, you know. Hardly. You remember all about it?"

"Yes, I remember the story, though I had almost forgotten it."

Ramsay, Haberthon and myself were all students together in Philadelphia. We were in the same classes in College and jointly occupied the same suite of rooms. Furthermore we were all making a specialty of studying the human brain, and the only point wherein we materially differed from each other was that Ramsay knew more than we two together.

True, Ramsay was, in my judgment, quite as near the one as the other.

We three followed all fitted in the same social act, and although both Ramsay and Haberthon knew good and beautiful girls by the score, the fates deserved that they should fall in love with the same young lady. And yet, strange enough, they never displayed bad feeling toward each other, nor ever sought to make the lady's position an unpleasant one on account of their rivalry. It seemed to me, an onlooker, as though there was a tacit understanding between them, that no undue influence should be brought into play, but that, knowing how both loved and admired her, the object of their admiration and esteem should be left quietly to choose between them.

Grace Thorneycroft was a most beautiful and estimable girl, and though I have been an old bachelor all my days, I do not wonder that any man should have sought her for his wife.

One day Grace, with her father, mother and a brother, were down to Atlantic City, where they all took a sailboat and went out. A sudden squall overtaking them, the frail pleasure boat was upset and Grace was the only member of the party who escaped with her life. She was picked up in a fainting condition and tenderly cared for, but when restored, physically, it was found that her mind was shattered—she was insane. All that wealth, combined with skill, could do was done for Grace, but it availed nothing and physicians and friends at last gave up the case as hopeless. Haberthon was himself almost crazy with grief and could not bear to look near the poor girl. As for Ramsay, he shut himself up in his den—a small, barely furnished room where he was in the habit of pursuing his studies and experiments. There was a determined expression on the face of the boy, and when I looked in on him (which was seldom) he was always busy with his papers and books—sometimes engaged in dissecting the brains of dogs and other animals, and once examining a human brain.

He seldom spoke or even so much as remarked my presence, though once he said in an excited tone: "I shall cure her, Hartly—it shall be done at any cost."

So for days and weeks he sat over that bare pine table gazing at the skull in front of him—and soon rapidly penciling diagrams of the human brain and of the nervous system.

Late one evening I was sitting with Haberthon when there came a rapping at the door and Ramsay entered. He was very quiet, but knowing him as well as I did I could tell he had something beyond the ordinary on his mind.

"Boys," he said, "I think I have found what I have been searching for—I think I can cure Grace." I say this because, after all, it is only a theory of mine, and may utterly fail, but I think not. Perhaps you say I should not theorize and experiment on a woman whom, as you know, I love. Well, it wot's do any harm to let her, and it may do all the possible good. To-morrow I shall try to do the work."

Then turning more particularly to Haberthon, he continued: "Ed, you and I both love Grace Thorneycroft. Now, in the presence of Hartly, here I want you to promise me that, whatever the consequences of

any operation, you will care for Grace as long as she lives, and, if necessary, care for me, too."

I think neither Haberthon or myself understood the purport of those words, when they were spoken, though their meaning was clear enough later on. However, Haberthon gave the requested promise and we parted for the night.

The next day, in the forenoon, Ramsay, in the presence of the two physicians who had been in charge of Grace, began his operations. I was an interested observer from a distant part of the room, but Haberthon could not be induced to be present. Ramsay told the older doctors that if his theory proved perfectly successful in practice, he would be able to give his method of cure in writing for the benefit of the medical world—at present, he said, that it was utterly impossible for him to intelligently explain his ideas. However, he guaranteed that the attempt would be perfectly harmless to the patient, and the doctors stood by ready to prevent any undue or dangerous experiment. For myself, I have not the least idea to this day what the means were which Ramsay employed to produce them; he had, in view, no theory to advance. The whole thing was a strange affair to me than I have ever heard of before, and I have gained with fifteen years' practice.

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And yet, what a difference!

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"Ramsay? I involuntarily queried, only partially believing my own eyesight.

Haberthon nodded.

"You need speak to him;